THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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AGENTS.

Col. R. H. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1839.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Thursday,	6 13	5 41	
11 Friday,	6 14	5 40	*For October, 1839.*
12 Saturday,	6 15	5 39	d. h. m.
13 Sunday,	6 16	5 38	New 7 9 9 forc.
14 Monday,	6 17	5 37	First 15 1 48 after.
15 Tuesday,	6 18	5 36	Full 22 11 21 fore.
16 Wednesday,	6 19	5 34	Last 29 3 49 morn.

THE FARMER.—A song.—*By J. J. Barker.*

Sung at a meeting of the Agricultural Society, at New Brunswick.

A farmer's life's the life for me;
I own I love it dearly;
And, every season, full of glee,
I take its labors cheerly—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, Sir,
All's one to me,
I plainly see
'Twill bring me health and cash, Sir.

The Lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like a hunted Otter,
And 'tween his own and other's strife,
He's always in hot water:
For foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong, must he, Sir,
In reason's spite,
Maintain 'tis right—
And dearly earn his fee, Sir.

The doctor's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming;
For like a tavern waiting man,
To every call he's 'coming'—
Now here, now there;
Must he repair,
Or starve, Sir, by denying,
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by others' dying.

A farmer's life then let me live,
Obtaining, while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing;
I'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

SILK CULTURE.

So large a proportion of our readers—we dare say a full third of the whole number—are interested in one way or other in the progress of the silk culture, that we have supposed we could not fill so much space more acceptably than by transferring to our columns the article on that subject which we copy to-day from a paper published in the heart of the silk manufacturing region.—*National Intelligencer.*

The article referred to by the National Intelligencer, in the above paragraph, is a detail of the proceedings of a meeting of the Philadelphia county Silk Society, from which we copy the following extended paragraphs:—*Caravan Gazette.*

Mr. Physick stated, among other things, the complete success which had attended his efforts to produce superior silk from the leaf of the Morus Multicaulis tree. And in order forever to put to rest the doubt and fear expressed of the adaptation of this tree to the silk culture, he read several certificates from the principal tailors in Philadelphia, expressive of their opinion, on a trial, of the character of sewing silk produced by worms fed on the leaf of this tree in this cocoonery. He exhibited, at the same time, specimens of the silk, and also specimens of the *very best* Italian, from the white mulberry and the superiority of our own, in every essential particular, was evident to the most casual observer. These certificates will be found annexed, together with his letter to Mathew Carey, Esq.—to the truth of the statements of which Mr. P. called the particular attention of the meeting in a short but emphatic address, earnestly soliciting the members of the Society or any others present to state all the *experience* they had of a contrary kind, as his only object was to get at the truth and nothing but the truth. There was however, not one dissenting voice.

Mr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, spoke of the efforts of speculators, who were strenuously exerting themselves to decry the Morus Multicaulis, and the silk business generally, in order to escape the inevitable ruin which would certainly overtake them, in the event of not succeeding in their efforts, from the imprudent contracts entered into by them early in the spring to furnish immense quantities of trees at 12½ cents each, which they were now unable to fill, except at an advance of at least from 100 to 150 per cent. Mr. L. also stated his wish to purchase, for immediate use, ten or fifteen bushels of cocoons from worms fed exclusively on the Morus Multicaulis, and to continue the daily exhibition of Mr. Brooks' patent silk machine at his establishment No. 2, Franklin Place. He justly contended that nothing would carry conviction to the public mind, with the same force, as these exhibitions. People wanted to see for themselves—and seeing would be believing. He also announced that he was ready to purchase, at a liberal price for cash, from one to ten thousand bushels of cocoons.

Mr. Pierce, of Mount Airy, who has been engaged in the silk business for the last eight years, on the white mulberry, remarked that, although he had hitherto doubts, strong doubts of the adaptation of the Morus Multicaulis tree to the production of silk, yet he was now convinced, from experience, that this was *the* food for the silk worm, and so firmly was he of this opinion, that he designed the ensuing spring to plant one hundred acres with the Morus Multicaulis, to go into the cultivation of silk on an extensive scale, and was now making preparations to manufacture silk cloths for his umbrella establishment in Philadelphia. Mr. P. also imparted some very valuable information relative to *his* mode of preserving the egg until the time of hatching, which was this: The eggs were removed to a cool cellar as soon as they had their natural color, after being laid; when the cold weather came on, they were placed in a room without fire, and kept there through the winter; they were then rolled up and put into a confectioner's show bottle, corked up, and the cork being slightly sunk below the top of the bottle, the cavity was filled up with melted rosin, &c. entirely excluding the air. The bottle was then put into a small keg, fill around with shavings, and after being headed up, was placed in the icehouse until wanted. Mr. P. said that scarcely an egg failed in hatching, and healthier worms he had seen no where.

Mr. Ellis, of New Jersey, remarked that too much care could not be observed in the purchase of eggs, he having been most woefully deceived in the supply which he had bought for himself. Out of thirty ounces, scarcely *any* hatched; and as they were all or principally New England eggs, he had come to the conclusion that the *Yankees did not make goods eggs.* There have, no doubt, been many similar failures, but (said Mr. E.) as there will be a large supply in the market of this year's produce, there will be no difficulty, if the eggs be purchased from the producers, of obtaining healthy ones. Mr. E. also stated that he had built a cocoonery this summer, 25 by 60 feet, calculated to feed three millions of worms, for twelve hundred dollars, and if the principle of economy observed in the construction of this building were applied to those of smaller dimensions adapted to small cultivators, the expense of erecting a cocoonery would be very trifling, and every farmer in the community could go into the business without diverting any hazardous amount of money from their ordinary occupation.

The proceedings contain a letter from Mr. Physick, the owner of Highfield Cocoonery, near Philadelphia, the largest in the U. States, to Mr. Mathew Carey, for the following part of which we make room; premising that although Mr. Physick might *at present* obtain the price stated by him for his silk made into *sewings*, yet that could not be done by all now embarking in the silk culture, when they all get fairly on the way with the business; because the demand for sewing silk would not be equal to the supply. It is not the present price of *sewing silk*, but that of *raw silk* that culturists should adopt as the basis of their calculations of profit from the business. This however, which at present is $5.50 per lb. ought to satisfy any one.

Perhaps it would be proper for me in this place to contradict the statement of persons unknown, that 60,000 worms fed on Morus Multicaulis perished in one day at my establishment. Why, sir, we have not lost the twelfth part of that number during the whole summer; but if it were true, still it would not be as many by thousands as all silk growers expect to lose out of so large a number as we have fed this summer, [2,000,000.] M. Camille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, asserts that the French usually lose 50 per cent of their whole crop.

I think, therefore, I am warranted in saying that the experiment of laborating silk worms from Morus Multicaulis at Highfield Cocoonery has been crowned with complete success, or at least with greater success than usually falls to the lot of feeders upon the White Italian Mulberry in *France* itself, a nation having the experience of centuries in this art—of centuries, I say, for it is well known that the first mulberry trees was introduced there during the time of the Crusades, by Giupafe, of St. Aubon, and planted three leagues from Mont Meliart; and it is a matter of history that Charles the Seventh were, at his entrance into Rouen, in 1449, a beaver lined with velvet, the most costly and elegant head ornament known at that time.

Certain it is, that many speculators in Morus Multicaulis, without owning or rearing a solitary tree themselves, actually sold thousands of them at very low prices last spring, confidently expecting to buy them at lower prices still, long before the time of delivering them in the fall. But, as the silk business is now fully ascertained to be no humbug, but rather a substantial reality, and the value of the tree having consequently risen instead of fallen, it becomes a matter of great pecuniary importance to them to put the fall prices down, ay, and keep them down, too; and as one means of effecting this object, I am told they have circulated a report far and wide that I purpose selling off my whole stock; that, having tried the experiment fully, I have found it would not do, have become tired of and abandoned it. But, sir, what is the truth? Why, so far from being tired of and abandoning it, I feel gratified beyond measure at having commenced it, nor could I possibly point out any other occupation so likely to please the generality of mankind as this—the whole process, from hatching the eggs to manufacturing the most costly brocades, being replete with interest in all its stages—ay, and with profit, too; for, from the experience of this summer, I feel perfectly certain we can raise, upon a very moderate calculation, from the 100,000 Multicaulis *trees* I propose to reserve for my own use out of 400,000 I have now growing, enough to plant my whole farm of 60 acres very thickly with them next year—not to sell but to supply my Cocoonery with foliage for 15,000,000 worms, intended to be raised the year after next. My land is by no means in a high state of cultivation, yet I feel certain that the above number of worms can be fed from its produce when the trees are two years old; and as 1,000,000 produce 333½ lbs. of raw silk, so will 15,000,000 produce 5,000 lbs. worth $50,000, when converted into sewing silk, at a cost of one dollar per pound, which I am told is ample when done on a large scale, from which deduct $3,000, and the nett profit of my 60 acres of land will be $45,000. I allow nothing to pay for rearing the worms, because, when the multicaulis becomes plentiful, we shall mow it down, and throw it, stems and all, to the worms; the diminished expense of which, together with our present State bounty, being amply sufficient to cover this item.

Perhaps you will consider me extravagant in my calculations. What! methinks I hear you say, $45,000 from 60 acres of *thin* land in one year? Impossible! Be assured, however, my dear sir, that I was only a little while ago—not a year—more skeptical upon this subject than the most perfect infidel to my present statement can be now; but, having carefully examined *facts* and *practice* only—*theory* being totally disregarded—I cannot resist credence to the mass of evidence I meet with, both from my own experience and that of others, warranting the assertion that the above is only a part of what can be accomplished if energy, enterprise, and a small capital, go hand in hand to work. Mr. E. P. Roberts, whose sincerity cannot be questioned, states (after a careful Dr. and Cr. account with one acre that $1,128 33 will most probably be found to be the nett profit from it, if devoted to the culture of silk, when the trees have attained 4 years of age, which would give $67,699 80 from 60 acres of land; and the Rev. D. V. McLean, of Freehold, New Jersey, actually raised, on one-sixteenth of an acre last year, from roots of multicaulis planted that season, the enormous amount of thirty-one pounds eleven ounces of cocoons, being about 507 pounds to the acre. *Experience*, then, sanctions the belief that my estimate is only a part of the truth.

With these views, you will easily be persuaded that no consideration could induce me to sell *all* my trees.

In the early part of the feeding season, my superintendent, Mr. Spencer was decidedly in doubt respecting the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis, but is now a firm convert to faith in its superiority. Mr. Oeler, a well known and very respectable tailor in our village, assures us that our silk, reeled on one of my improved Piedmontese reels, is decidedly superior in every desirable quality to any he has ever seen of the produce of this or any other country, from the white Italian mulberry. Now, sir, I should not have been discouraged if I had lost every worm I had attempted to raise this year, for the season has been so very wet, and the leaves so very succulent, that it is a perfect miracle to me they have not all perished.

Well aware of the deep responsibility I assume in representing the culture of silk from Morus Multicaulis in such glowing colors, whereby many persons may be induced to embark in it their whole capital—*the hard earned savings of a life of toil*—and also, of the just censure I should merit from them if I have knowingly deceived them; still, I deliberately add, that every word above expressed is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am firmly persuaded that the Morus Multicaulis is the most valuable tree on earth.

Coloring Walls.—It may not be generally known, particularly in the country, that blue vitriol when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the chrystals with boiling water, when dissolved mix it with the white wash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be prepared in a glue pot if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed the first coat must be put on horizontally or from side to side, and the second coat vertically or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles some times seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well generally as men.

Cheap mode of Raising Water by a waterwheel and Band.—In conversation the other day with Mr. Blake, of Augusta, upon the various plans and modes that are now in use for raising water, he suggested the idea of attaching a leather band around the shaft of a waterwheel, to which should be attached tin elevators like those used for carrying up meal and flour in flour mills. The lower part of the band might dip into the water, receive a supply and passing over a pulley at any required height, carry it up and empty it into a cistern at the top, from whence it could be conveyed by tubes to any distance and to as high an elevation as the cistern. In many places this cheap system would do as well or better than a force pump. The cost would not be great and the chances of getting out of repair would be very few.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cotton wool, wet with sweet oil and paregoric, relieves the ear ache very soon.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Tennessee may boast a conqueror of the beasts of the forest—her eccentric, her lamented Crockett; and New York may boast an explorer of the mighty deep—her unfortunate, her ill fated Sam Patch; but to old Rip—superannuated old Rip Van Winkle, is reserved the honor of producing a son who wrestles with the monsters of Ocean—aye, and conquers them in a fair fight—[is it a bull]—on their own ground.

From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

"Some few days since, Francis Dixon, a pilot at Ocracoke bar, [who stands five feet six in his stockings,] whilst on a fishing excursion in Pamlico sound, discovered some large specimen of the finny tribe entangled in one of his nets. His companions, four in number, on closer inspection, discovered that the intruder was a well grown shark, and in dismay fled to their boat and plied manfully the oars to its sides, with a view of intimidating the scaly bully from approaching nearer—hallooing the while to Dixon (who was wading breast deep on the shoal,) to seek shelter with them: but judge their surprise when they saw that, instead of following their example, the daring pilot was making his way towards the scene, rolling up his sleeves, and swearing "the d——d creter should not tear up his net that fashion." Up to his word, with clinched fists, he pounced upon his adversary. His sharkship, though conscious of his powers, seemed unwilling to risk an engagement on the shoal, and made for deeper water, which in spite of his rider he reached, and commenced his fight by plunging and rolling over,—(this fish turns upon his back when it attacks,) —yet his antagonist with his left arm and leg retained his hold, aware that the loss of it would be certain death. For awhile, the chances were in favour of the shark; he had the advantage; a blow with the hand spent its force ere it could be felt under water; his neck was too slippery to allow choaking; his eyes too well protected by bony gills to render gouging of any avail: he was in his own element and had unobstructed road to the ocean. Dixon could not live very long in this plight, and whenever he should be compelled by fatigue and weakness to let go, his business would be settled. All these reflections served only to render more cool the too daring native of terra firma. At length, as a dernier resort, he felt for his knife; but what difficulty in getting a wet hand into a wet pocket: he did however, and opening it with his teeth, dashing the salt spray from his brow, he took his aim, and harried it to the hilt in the monster's throat, raking him down to the tail. The tables now turned; relieved of so much weight, and rendered resistless by this operation, the shark was easily towed to the shoal. The companions, animated by the example of their brother fisherman, plunged into the sound and swam to him, but their aid was not wanted now; Dixon alone had survived the battle. The shark measured nine feet two inches.

Should any of the fallen champion's tribe feel disposed to make a match, the best three in five, for one hundred dollars, to come off any time before white frost, and at any place inside of Ocracoke bar, by depositing stakes at Truxton's bank, dry shoal point, it will immediately be covered by DIXON'S SECOND."

Shooting a rat.—A few weeks since, while the Albany and Worcestor railroad was progressing at Palmer, Massachusetts, the workmen employed there were in the habit of placing the powder they used for blasting in a neighboring grist mill for safety. At one time they had two unopened kegs, and one with the head off and the powder exposed, standing in one corner of the mill. Two men and a boy were also in the mill at the time, and discovered a very large rat, which one of them proposed shooting with a double-barrelled gun, which was near them. The others consented, and the gun was loaded from the powder kegs, but the rat had hid himself. After chasing it round the building some time, they at last fired and killed the rat, took it up, and were retreating, when one of the party spoke of the powder. Upon looking back, they discovered that they had fired at the rat behind the powder, and that the wadding was on fire, and on the edge of the open keg. With great courage and presence of mind, the boy offered to go and remove it, which he did; but just as he turned his back from it, the whole of the kegs exploded, blowing the building to pieces, killing one of the men on the spot, and wounding the other and the boy in such a manner that they died shortly after.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Queer Chap.—The Iowa Patriot relates an anecdote of the Rev. Mr. Scott, an eccentric preacher in that neighborhood, who was formerly a lawyer in Arkansas, to this effect. When he first hung out his shingle, he inscribed on it—

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The tallest man in Arkansaw.

Shortly after, the river being very low, he proposed wading the stream, which he actually accomplished: upon which the sign was altered, and ever after read in this wise:

A. M. Scott, Attorney at law,
The man what waded the Arkansaw.

A Long Nose and no Mistake.—Within a few miles of Wilsontown there lives a merry cobler whose nose is so very long that when he takes snuff he is obliged to *walk forward three paces to reach its point.*

Among the men, what dire divisions rise?
For union one, and one no union cries
Shame on the sex that such dispute began,
Ladies are all for UNION—TO A MAN!

From the Baltimore American.

THE OGNUM TORUM WRIT.

In 1827, when North Mississippi was cleared of the Indians, partially, the whole of this country was then called Yazoo County, extending over one hundred and fifty miles square. The law had not taken effect for the want of organization, except in the militia. One Colonel Casson commanded in his *regiment* the whole county, and he was all the officer, either civil or military, that lived in that large tract of country. The country, as was to be expected, was filled up with a horde of trifling fellows, and thieves and the like. About this time there were missing two horses in the neighborhood, and Col. Casson called a meeting of the citizens generally, to consult upon the best measures to adopt in relation to it.—Accordingly, a large collection met at the house of the Colonel, on Big Black, (where Holmes County now is,) and called the Colonel to the Chair. Suspicion soon fell upon a young man by the name Dobson, who was not present. After consulting and discussing the subject pro and con, it was agreed that Dobson, should be brought forward for trial. An old gentleman, rather more intelligent than some of his contemporaries, asked how the meeting could get hold of him? Col. Casson drew down his eyebrows in a dignified manner, as if casting about in his mind previous to giving 'the opinion of the court,' and said 'Gentlemen, I will issue an *Ognum Torum* Writ, and have him corporally before me.' 'But what kind of a writ is that Colonel?' said one old man with caution. 'It is a writ,' said the Colonel, gravely, 'to take him as well where he aint, as where he is, and have him corporally before us.' This was satisfactory to the meeting, and six men were despatched with this awful writ, who returned in about an hour with the renowned Dobson in strings. He was arraigned—witnesses sworn—but no evidence of even a secondary nature could be obtained; yet, after taking the vote, a majority found him *guilty*. The Colonel then put on an awfully solemn visage, and said, 'Isaac Dobson! by authority of the ninth section of laws in these cases, I pass sentence of death upon you—to be hung by the neck till you are dead, *dead*—DEAD!—not for stealing horses, but that horses may *not* be stolen.'

That evening Dobson was led to a black jack, and hung according to the sentence of 'the Court,' admitting that he had stolen the horses, and that he intended to have taken them to Red River Raft, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.—This country is now well settled, and divided into twenty counties, but the Colonel was heard the other day to say, 'These are shocking times—a man must be tried three or four days for stealing and the like, then get clear by some quirk in the law, when he stole the horse as plain as the nose on my face—I will go to Texas, and git among civilized folks.'

Life in New Orleans.—If in the winter we are the gayest people on the continent with more variety of life and manners than any other city presents, in the summer we are the dullest. The monotony of existence caused by the very general absentees is only varied by the fever and the exciting scenes it creates. We proceed to mention one, the *relation* of which caused a chill through our hearts, and struck the 'electric chain' by which we are strongly bound. It surely must have thrilled the heart of the beholder with sudden horror.

Dr. Lambert, an excellent as well as an eminent French physician in this city, relates that, during his frequent rides through the different streets, his attention has almost always been attracted as he passed a house where a poor family lived. The family consisted of a man and his wife, both rather young, and the latter good-looking, with a little infant smiling in beauty, and about ten months old. He was led to notice them from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently on the banquette before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, happy as usual; but at length he "missed them, from the accustomed place." This he did for two days, until, on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he stopped his gig before the house, alighted, and rapped at the door.—No answer; silence was in the mansion.—He pushed open the door and went in.—There lay the husband and the wife on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former decaying. The child was alive, and with its little arms around the dead mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says that, familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to half the extent. With a praiseworthy benevolence he has taken measures to have the infant protected. Such is "life in New Orleans."—*N. Orleans Times.*

Destiny.—We remember a beautiful allegory illustrating the power of fate. King Solomon was walking in his garden, with an attendant, when an appalling figure was seen approaching him. The attendant exclaimed in alarm: "Solomon, the sight of that being affrights me I know not why—send me, I pray thee, to the furthermost mountain of India." The king, in his capacity of magician, complied; the attendant vanished. The stranger came up and said, "Solomon, what was that man doing here? My errand was to seek him on the farthest mountain of India." "ANGEL OF DEATH," replied Solomon, "*thou will find him there!*"

An honest Irishman, fresh from Hibernia, caught a bumble-bee in his hand, supposing it to be a humming bird. "Och," he exclaimed, "the devil burn me! how hot his little foot is!"

Deferred Articles.

The Judiciary.—How important it is to a pure and correct administration of the laws, that Judges should keep their hands scrupulously clean of party politics! The ermine that comes in contact with political dirt must be stained. Judges are "men of like passions" with their fellow beings; and no mind possesses sufficient elasticity to divest itself of the bitterness of political strife and acquire an equilibrium proper for the bench, in the same day. The example of the late Chief Justice Marshall, who was transferred from political life to the bench, attests his appreciation of these facts. He had been a member of Congress, a member of the Virginia Assembly, a Foreign Minister, and Secretary of State to the United States; but it is stated of him, that "from the moment he put on the judicial robe, he disappeared forever from the political arena."—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Very few readers in this country, comparatively speaking, keep in their memories any clear or accurate history of the various mutations that take place in the South American States. We generally have a confused remembrance of revolutions, riots, battles, and changes; but we see things, as it were, through a haze. The last information from one of the republics—as we have already published—Buenos Ayres—is, the assassination of the President of the Senate in his chair by an armed mob! All this is the effect of the want of *solid* constitutional government, and the absence of *regulated* liberty—joined to the peculiar character of the people. How enviable the condition of these United States when compared with the state and prospects of the disunited South American republics! Republics, indeed, only in name; and, for the most part, nothing but military despotisms!—*Alex. Gazette.*

Cherokees.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette of the 25th ultimo. says: "We have received no news from the Indian nation for the last week; but every thing appears to be quiet there—both parties are in council, though separate; the Ross party at the head waters of the Illinois river, and the Ridge party at the mouth of the same, a distance of some sixty or eighty miles. A wrong statement is, we see, going the rounds in the New York papers, as to the murder of Ridge and Boudinot, which should be corrected. It is stated that the Ross and Ridge parties had a desperate fight, in which Ridge and Boudinot were killed, and upwards of 40 of their warriors. This is a mistake, Ridge and Boudinot were way-laid and slain; and no fight has taken place among them, and none is anticipated. On the contrary, it is thought that the two parties will settle their difficulties without recourse to arms."

Loss of Steamboats in the West in 1838.—The Alton Telegraph calculates as follows, the list of steamboats lost or considerably injured on the Western waters during the year 1838. We copy an abstract: Whole number eighty—of which, there were

Blown up,	8
Collapsed,	6
Burst steam pipe,	2
Burnt,	2
Snagged,	37
Sunk,	17
Collision,	2

Of these, thirteen were lost on the Ohio; 50 on the Lower Mississippi; 5 on the Upper Mississippi; 2 on the Missouri; 2 on the Illinois; 1 on the Arkansas; 1 on Red river; 1 in the Gulf of Mexico; and 3 in other places.

Of the eight blown up, only one, the Moselle, was on the Ohio; of the six collapsed, none; of the thirty seven snagged, four were on that river.

☞ *Interesting sight—race between a Deer and a Steam Engine.*—While the cars were coming down on Wednesday, a fine buck made his appearance on the track and had a trial of speed with the locomotive. He kept on the track for two miles, when he was finally run off, or he would have been run over. The sight must have been deeply exciting and highly interesting—as the line of road is perfectly straight, every inch of the contest was witnessed by the passengers.—*Wil. Adv.*

Plentiful Crops.—We were informed last week at Iredell, that the Crops were so plentiful, that the Farmers in some parts of the county had abandoned the use of the standard measures, and were actually selling corn by the *field* instead of the bushel.—*Whig Banner.*

Health.—While disease is ravaging so many of our Southern cities, we are pleased to assure our absent friends that the health of Wilmington is comparatively good, and that such cases of sickness as do occur, yield readily to medicine.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Slight Mistake.—An inquisitive little urchin, in one of the neighbouring towns, was perpetually teazing his sire to learn from him what sort of contrivance a *dandy* was, until one day the old gentleman, for the purpose of providing him with ocular testimony on the subject, pointed out one of the most exquisit of the dandy race to him; when the little youngster exclaimed, with great apparent surprise, la! me, dad! I had always thought before this that a dandy was something like a human.

231069

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Under this head the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser has undertaken, in a series of essays written in the argumentative and dispassionate manner by which that journal is characterised, to review the merits of what has usually been termed the *sub-Treasury* scheme, which, it is apparent from late indications, the Administration has not abandoned its intention, if in its power, to fasten upon the country. Although we concur in opinion with those who consider this measure not more obnoxious than others of the distinctive principles of the Administration, as developed in its practice, we are yet glad to find that so able a writer as he of the Advertiser has undertaken to analyze and illustrate it; for, in doing so, at this moment, when its revival is threatened, he is rendering a service to his country.

The third number of the series of Essays to which we refer is that to which we propose to invite the attention of our readers. In the two preceding essays, the inconveniences to which the Public would be subjected in reference to receipts from, or payments to, the United States, by the operation of this system, had been discussed; inconveniences consisting chiefly in the departure which this system requires from the customary and universally established modes of doing business; in its depriving both public debtors and public creditors of facilities, by means of discounts, which were habitually afforded under the old system, through the agency of the depositing banks; and its abjuring the use of bank notes to any useful purpose in the making of payments, and requiring all payments to be made either exclusively in specie, or in such bank notes as will be immediately converted into specie.

In the number now before us (No. III.) the disadvantages of the system, as affecting the interests of the Government and of the country are considered as follows:

"It will be admitted, we presume, that the objections which we have thus stated are of considerable force, but it will be contended that they are outweighed by the pretended advantages of the new system. The question therefore arises, *What are the advantages, real or pretended, of the sub-Treasury system?* We answer, that there are no real advantages, and we shall endeavor to show that the pretended advantages are illusory, because they are founded on a false, assumption of facts. These pretended advantages are, that the Independent Treasury system renders the public moneys more secure, and that it has a tendency to introduce into general use in the country a specie or hard-money currency. These, we believe, are all the advantages which it has ever been pretended are to be derived from the new system; and we shall undertake to show—

"1st. That it is not true that the Independent Treasury system will render the public moneys more secure; and

"2d. That no advantages can result either to the Government or to the Public at large from any attempt to introduce into general use a specie currency.

As the last of these propositions is more intimately connected with another branch of the subject, which we propose to treat hereafter, we shall confine ourselves, for the present to a consideration of the first.

"It is then maintained by the friends of the Independent Treasury that the adoption of that system, the leading feature of which is to divorce the Government from the banks, will render the public money more safe, by being placed in the immediate custody of agents of the Government, instead of being in the custody of banks; because banks may and in fact do fail, that is, become delinquent or bankrupt; but that agents of the Government, entrusted as public officers with the custody of the public money, cannot become delinquent without dishonesty, and without committing an act which it is proposed shall be made, by a special enactment, felony, punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for from two to five years. In proof of the position that banks fail, and may fail again, reference is made to the actual experience of the Government in past years. Such, we believe, is the whole substance of the argument in favor of the Independent Treasury, founded on the assumption that it will render the public treasures more secure.

"It must be admitted that, within the experience of the present Administration, the Government has suffered severely from the failure of the banks which were employed as the depositories of the public money. These failures have been partly bankruptcies, by which the Government will be final losers of a portion of the funds so deposited; and partly, and to a much greater extent, a delay of payment, in consequence of the general suspension of specie payments, which will not be attended with any material final loss. But there is more than one answer to the argument drawn from this admitted fact.

"The first is, that, during the same period in which the Government has suffered from the failure of banks selected by it as depositories, it has suffered with equal severity from the frauds and peculations of public officers selected by it, and entrusted with the custody of the public money. This fact shows that, if the hazard of loss from depositing the public treasure in banking institutions is one which can be avoided only by abandoning banks as public depositories, even this expedient is not a remedy for the evil, because the substitutes adopted in place of banks have thus been proved, in advance, equally undeserving of confidence.

"Another and more conclusive answer to the argument is, that the actual losses which have been sustained by the Government from the failure of banks have arisen, in nearly all cases, from a gross and culpable want of judgment in the selection of the banks which were made depositories; or, rather, from the notorious adoption of a false and dangerous principle, in the selection of the banks from which those losses have been sustained. It is a fact so notorious that it cannot be contradicted, that the banks referred to were selected as depositories of the public money, not on the ground that they were regarded as affording a degree of security against loss, but on the ground that their proprietors and conductors were numbered among the personal favorites and partisans of the Administration. Banks selected to be the keepers of the public treasure, on this principle, might well have been expected to fail; while, on the other hand, it must be admitted by the most ardent friend of the Sub-treasury, that there is not a State in the Union which does not possess banks, which, if proper discretion had been used in the selection, might have been employed for the purpose with the utmost safety, or at least with very little hazard of loss. Has it ever been pretended that our large capitalists find any difficulty in selecting banks for their depositories, in which to place their funds in perfect safety? Has any one ever heard of any large capitalists, of sound judgement, having lost their money by its being deposited in the institutions in which the Government has been so heavy a loser? If, then, the Government has been a severe loser, by the failure of banks entrusted by it as its depositories, merely because they selected those institutions which ought not to have been trusted, and which prudent and well-informed men, in the management of their own affairs, would not have trusted, and in fact did not trust—this fact does not afford any argument against the system of deposite itself, but merely against the manner in which the system has been executed.—And it appears to be, in part, for the purpose of covering the disgrace of the shameful abuse of the trust of selecting the Government depositories, that the expedient of repudiating all bank depositories is now resorted to.

"The objection that, at the late general suspension of specie payments, banks of undoubted credit and ability to pay their debts, suspended for a while the payment of specie, in common with every portion of the community, cannot be considered as of much weight. That suspension arose from unexpected and extraordinary causes, which are not likely to occur again, and, therefore, any argument founded upon it is not applicable to the present case. We shall have occasion to allude to this point in another view of the subject. It is sufficient, for the present, to remark that, great as the evil is of a general suspension of specie payments, it is doubtful whether the fortunes of the Government, in such a case, ought to be separated from those of the Public, whose interests are under the guardianship and ought to be under the effective protection of the Government. The efforts of the Government should be directed to the prevention of the calamity altogether, instead of being limited to the objects proposed in the scheme. But if it be arue that the funds and property of the Government are more sacred, and ought to be guarded with greater precautions, than those of individuals, in a case affecting in common the property and estate of every individual in the community, even this object might be attained, in the conditions on which the banks should be made depositories of the Government, without abandoning all the advantages which might result from the use of these institutions in the management of the public revenue.

"But the most conclusive and most pertinent answer to the argument in favor of the sub-Treasury, founded on the alleged insecurity of deposite banks, is that which is triumphantly given in the history of the two Banks of the United States, which for a period of nearly forty years had the whole custody of the revenues of the United States, collecting, transferring from place to place, and disbursing all the funds of the Government, without loss, without refusal or delay of payment in any instance, without embarrassment or difficulty of any kind, and without charge. If it be true that the local banks are unsafe depositories of the funds of the Government, the conclusive answer to the objection is, that even the hazard is fully obviated by the establishment of a National Bank. That this would be an effectual remedy, is proved not only by long experience, but by other considerations, which are obvious on a moment's reflection. That an institution, established by express legislation of the Government of the United States, with express reference to its having the custody of the public funds, and with all the precautionary enactments, and all the control reserved to the Government, necessary to give it the utmost degree of security—with any desired amount of capital derived from private subscription, all of which would be pledged for the payment, in the first instance, of the claims of the Government of every kind—that such an institution must afford every desirable degree of safety for the public money, no reasonable and considerate person will pretend to doubt. That the funds of the Government entrusted to the charge of such an institution not only were, under the administration of the two Banks of the United States, which are now passed away, but that from the nature of the case they must be, in any similar institution judiciously framed under the legislation of the United States, a hundred times more secure than in the hands of individual sub-Treasurers—locked up in their vaults and safes, and under the protection of their oaths, and their bonds, with the penalties of felony hanging over their heads—we consider a point so clear and self-evident, that it would be a waste of time to argue it further.

"We feel warranted, therefore, in assuming that the object of rendering the public funds more secure by the adoption of the sub-Treasury scheme, is a mere pretext—that it is not a real, but a mere pretended advantage of the system, and that, instead of affording a greater degree of security, it is less safe than that for which it is to be substituted—which is recommended by past experience, and which is in consonance with the practice of individuals, in all the departments of trade and industry. We here leave this branch of the subject, and reserve to another number the consideration of some other points which require attention."

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

"When he [Mr. Clay] proposes his infamous Land Bill, to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the several States according to their population, and thereby fill the coffers of Eastern Treasuries at the expense of the settlers of the West, then receive the toast, and let every Whig in the nation throw up his cap and cry, "The Great Western, HENRY CLAY."—*Indiana paper.*

The above paragraph was copied last week with approbation into the *Daily Advertiser*, a Van Buren paper, published at Rochester, in this State; a State which ceded her interest in these land to the Federal Government, on the express contract that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of all the States, as is proposed by the Land Bill of Mr. Clay. Who can wonder that the demagogues of the West are so insolent in their claims upon this territory, when men are found in the State of New York base enough to stimulate and encourage them in their work of plunder? On this subject the Rochester Democrat, a sound and very able Whig journal, contains the following just reflections:

"We cut the above paragraph from an article copied into the Rochester Daily Advertiser one day last week. We were aware that Mr. Van Buren, as a bait to catch Western votes, has promised, through Mr. Benton, to give the public lands to those States, thus depriving New York of EIGHT OR NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which belong to her, as well as all the other old States of their just rights. We were not surprised to find the Western Editors urging as a reason for supporting Mr. Van Buren, that he would favor this species of robbery to gain his re-election. But we did not expect to see papers so regardless of the rights and interests of those by whom they are supported, as to call Mr. Clay's plan of equitably disposing of their lands, an "infamous land bill," or of throwing any obstacles in the way, when the money is so much needed to carry out our great plans of internal improvement and public education. Perhaps the paragraph above quoted was inadvertantly copied into the Advertiser. If so, we hope the Editor will recall it, and not suffer it to go abroad in the West, that even Mr. Van Buren's friends in New York are willing to pay such a price for his re-election. And let the people of New York, of both parties, look to it before they again come to the ballot boxes. If Mr. Van Buren's friends could succeed in carrying this State, this fall, it would encourage them to struggle hard, and perhaps successfully, to perpetuate his power in the Union, and then the public lands go beyond the reach of their original proprietors—the price of a corrupt compact to sustain the sinking power of the present dynasty."

We are gratified to perceive that this important subject is beginning to excite the general attention of the press. The very able message of Governor Campbell, of last winter, brought it before the people of Virginia; and it has since been kept before them by the intelligent and spirited Whig journals of the Old Dominion, and by none more industriously and efficiently than the *Richmond Whig*. North-Carolina, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and other States have passed legislative resolutions upon the subject, but in none of them has there been an expression of public opinion loud enough and firm enough for the exigencies of the question. We shall be stripped of these lands as surely as the present administration manages to perpetuate its power.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Washington's regard for the Popular Will.—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Washington, under date of Sep. 25, 1795, to be found in Spark's Biography p. 74.

"With respect to Mr. D——— for the office of Attorney General, although I have a very good opinion of his abilities, and know nothing in his moral character or connexions that is objectionable, yet the reason I assigned when his name was first mentioned to me has still weight on my mind, that is, after a long and severely contested election, he could not obtain a majority of suffrages in the district he formerly represented. In this instance, then, the sense of his constituents respecting him personally has been fairly taken."

PATRONAGE TO PRINTERS.

A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle is compiling and publishing a series of papers, exhibiting the expenditures of Government in different departments, &c. illustrative of the corruption and extravagance that prevail in these particulars. One number of these productions relates to *Government Printers*, which reminds us of a humorous anecdote heretofore related by Hon. John Holmes, of Maine, in one of his public speeches. The anecdote ran thus:

"It is said that the day after Gen. Jackson's inauguration, twenty four editors of newspapers marched in procession to the President's *to get their pay*. Poor old man, he was to be pitied. Among them was Noah of the Advocate; and Hill of the Patriot. Noah was a man of ease, and to appearance well fed; Hill was lean, lank and lanthorn-jawed—a very Cassius. Noah, a shrewd, cunning fellow, stopped the procession and proposed a different order. 'Here,' said he, 'Hill, you are the ugliest of the clan, of a hungry aspect enough. I am fat and plump; you shall lead us on, and as soon as the old President sees this picture of starvation he will surrender at once.' Well, it worked to a charm. They entered the palace in this order; the President was sent for and entered the room. He started back—'good God! gentlemen, take all you want.' The old hero, though his nerve never forsook him in battle, could not stand this, but surrendered at once; and twenty-three out of twenty-four obtained office, and the twenty-fourth, for being left out, let out the whole story!"—*Essex Register.*

Distressing Effects of the late Gale.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from North Carolina on Monday evening, that the gale was very destructive in Tyrrell county, (N. C.) The tide rose to such a height that the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety in their garrets and on trees. Nearly all the cattle in the low-lands of the county were destroyed.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

A Man Hung Thirteen Times.—Doctor Chowne mentions in the current number of the Lancet, the very singular case of a Swiss, who had undergone the process of hanging thirteen times, and yet survived it all. When death at last had seized his prey, his body was examined to ascertain the cause of this strange tenacity of life, and it was found that the wind-pipe was turned to bone, a sufficient cause certainly for his not being suffocated.

Gen. Jackson has accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given near Huntsville Ala. to Col. Polk.

THE CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

The Meeting of the Stockholders at Ashville was organized on Monday the 10th, Joseph Carson Esq. of Ashville in the Chair, and Andrew Hume, Esq. of Knoxville, Secretary. 50,929 shares were represented, entitled to 5097 votes.

Gen. Hayne presented the report of the Directors accompanied by that of the chief engineer, which were referred to a committee of thirteen.

Major M'Neill was called on for explanations, and said he estimated the cost of the road from Columbia to the State line as not exceeding $20,000 per mile, and would cost less per mile than it had cost from Branchville to Columbia. On that route they had to cross the Ridges; while above Columbia they would run with them and the Rivers. At a conjectural estimate, thought the road from Columbia to Knoxville would not cost more than $7,000,000, or 9,000,000 from Branchville.

Mr. Holmes enquired of the President the number of Stockholders that had paid up the amount paid, &c.

Gen. Hayne stated that none had yet been declared forfeit; that the subscriptions had not been available to the road that had been paid in other states, except for surveys in them, but had been paid into the Rail Road Bank. The Hamburg Rail Road had cost $2,800,000, or that amount was there invested: the Branchville and Columbia, would cost when completed $1,600,000.

Some enquiry was made of the Engineer, as to the cost of the R. R. to Columbia, which he stated would be, for 66 Miles, from Branchville, $1,600,000, and 21,600 per mile from Butt Mountain to the Tennessee line, or 25,784 per mile from Branchville to Knoxville.

Judge Huger, chairman of the Committee of thirteen, submitted their report, which was unanimously adopted, as follows.

The stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company have seen with much concern the commercial embarrassments which have oppressed the country since they commenced their enterprise of uniting the South with the West, and of restoring to the Southern cities their legitimate portion of trade. These difficulties have now come home to our own citizens, and united with other causes, have in a great degree absorbed the resources upon which they relied for the prosecution of their enterprise. The States which are concerned in the completion of the work, have not united in promoting it, and many of their citizens, *disheartened*, by this apathy, and embarrassed by the circumstances of the times, have been prevented from meeting their subscriptions, and we are reluctantly compelled to subject their shares to forfeiture. In such a state of things, the stockholders find themselves under the necessity of curtailing every possible expenditure; and while they are determined to exert every means in their power faithfully to perform all their obligations, they are compelled for the present to limit the progress of the work within the resources which are left them by the change of circumstances. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That all the resources of the Company be concentrated to meet their present engagements, and to finish and put in operation the road below Columbia, and that no further work be undertaken until these objects be accomplished.

2. *Resolved*, That far so much of the portion of this work as is already under contract, the President and Directors make such arrangements for adjusting payments as in their discretion may be deemed best; that new contracts for the progress of the same shall only be made as the resources to pay shall become available to the company; and that the President and Directors make such arrangements, for the preservation of the work, which may thus be delayed, as their judgment may dictate.

3. *Resolved*, That a rigorous system of economy should be pursued, the Engineer department be reorganized in such manner as the President and Directors may deem best, and that no expense of any kind be incurred which may not be absolutely necessary to the work below Columbia.

4. *Resolved*, That the stockholders of this Company deem it of the utmost importance to pay up the amount remaining due for the purchase of the Road from Charleston to Hamburg, and they do hereby authorise the President and Directors to make in their discretion all such arrangements, as may be found necessary, to raise the amount required for the balance of this purchase. That they be authorised to borrow the money on the pledge of their stock in that road and upon the responsibility of both companies, and that in the last resort they are authorized to apply to the Legislature of South Carolina, and to make any arrangements that may be deemed proper to secure that State for any advance or relief, which she may be disposed to afford.

5. *Resolved*, That with a firm determination to proceed as speedily as their means will permit, this Company earnestly desire to meet their existing engagements, and to complete the road from Branchville to Columbia, and they do here by authorise the Directors of the Company, for these purposes, to make calls for instalments, at such times as in their discretion may be deemed best; that an earnest appeal be made by the President, calling upon the stockholders to meet the instalments required, and that the President and Directors be farther authorised to make arrangements with the stockholders, to obtain advances on their subscriptions on such terms as may be deemed advantageous.

6. *Resolved*, That this Company now reiterate their declaration that without the united assistance of the States through whose territories the road is to pass, the work cannot be accomplished; and they now make their solemn appeal to those States, and are compelled to declare, that unless they speedily and cordially co-operate, the Company will be unable to progress with the enterprise.

7. *Resolved*, That in the rapid changes in commercial affairs which daily occur, it is deemed highly desirable that the stockholders should be called together to devise proper modes of advancing the work, and that an adjourned meeting be held at Columbia on Wednesday, the 4th of December next.

The former Directors were all re-elected. Twelve were present—five from South Carolina, four from North Carolina, and three from Tennessee.

During the session of the convention, considerable discussion took place, occasionally tending towards excitement; but as it caused the truth to be more freely spoken, its effect was none other than advantageous.—*Col. Telescope.*

A Relic.—A mourning ring bearing the inscription 'Sarah Hastings, ob. 13 Feb. 1774, Æ 60,' was found a few weeks since, near the ruins of Fort George. It is supposed to have belonged to some member of the Hastings' family, who served under Burgoyne, and to have been lost in 1777, while the British forces held possession of the fort.

The Lost Boy.—The following interesting fact is related by Rev. J. B. Stewart, in his account of the wreck of the Rothsay Castle:

"Among those almost overwhelming thoughts, which pressed in upon personal calamity, none occupied a more painful place than the sufferings of a little boy. He was near the helm with his father, grasping his hand till the waves rolled over the quarter deck, and tearing with them several passengers who were standing near them, it was no longer safe to remain there. The father took the child in his hands, and ran towards the shrouds, but the boy could not mount with him. He cried out, therefore, "Father! father! do not leave me!" But finding that his son could not climb with him, and that his own life was in danger, he withdrew his hand. When morning came, the father was conveyed on shore with some other passengers who were preserved, and as he was landing he said within himself, "How can I see my wife without having our boy with me?—When, however, the child's parent let go his hand, his Heavenly Father did not leave him.

He was washed off the deck, but happily clung to a part of the wreck on which some other of the passengers were floating. With them he was miraculously preserved. When he was landing, not knowing of his father's safety, he said, "It is no use to take me ashore now I have lost my father." He was however, carried, much exhausted, to the same house where his father had been sent, and actually placed in the same bed, unknown to either, till clasped in each other's arms. When we read the interesting fact, regarding this poor ship boy, let us remember the words of David. 'When my father and mother forsake me' then the Lord taketh me up."

The Dress Market, &c.—As many who are absent from the city feel an interest in the price of articles of dress, &c. we give a brief review of the present state of the market.

Hats are rather *high*, and continue to make *head*-way. Shoes are *low*, and a still further *falling off* is in some instances, observable. Boots are *brightening* up. Vests, some demand for them yesterday, but few in the market. Pants are *tight*, Coats *easy*, and the demand for a light article good. Stockings are *down*, and are considered a *leg*-itimate article for speculations. With those who deal in *stocks*, it is *neck* or nothing—they are however, a shade *lower* since the commencement of hot weather. Gloves bring a *handsome* price, although the stock on *hands* is limited. People still *hang* on to suspenders. Umbrellas are unsteady, expanding and becoming tight, according to the caprice of the weather and holders.—We heard of several that went off yesterday at no price at all, although this cannot be considered a *fair* quotation.—Watches—no obtaining cash for them,—they go notwithstanding, on *tic*. Canes—holders *stock* out for high prices.—Whiskers are occasionally subject to a *shave*. Finger rings, taking them all *round*, are without change. Breast-pins are in demand, and go *before* shirts, dickies and other more necessary article of apparel. Watch-guards are considered a safe in-*vest*-ment.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Black Borealis.—The Fall River Patriot of the 12th inst. has the following account of a singular phenomenon: "Night before last the heavens presented an unusual appearance. It was a clear star light, when a black column began to ascend in the south-west and north-east, directly opposite to each other. The one in the south was at first supposed to be a column of smoke, but it soon began to branch off, and the streams shot off and varied their position in the usual way, only they were black, and so dense as to obscure the stars over which they passed. They stretched away from the opposite columns, so that about ten o'clock in the evening, they met in the east. We never before have seen or heard of a black Aurora Borealis."

Chinese Labor.—An American traveller through China in writing of the manners and customs of the country, states, in order to show how small a remuneration these people are willing to accept for their labor, that the washerwoman will wash for the whole ships company for one dollar each, be their stay one month or six months, and receive what broken victuals the cook chooses to give them. If you give them twenty pieces to wash, and be they ever so dirty, they never complain. When the ship is ready for sea, they make a present to every man they have washed for, of a jar of sweetmeats of some kind, which many would give a dollar for alone.

Singular Firm.—We were yesterday shown a letter from Nancy, (France) signed "Husson and Seven Daughters," who, it appears, are all active partners in an Embroidery Establishment in that place. The father, we understand, attends to the correspondence, and makes sales of the goods—one of the daughters keeps the books, and the others are engaged in the various departments of the establishment, each having a particular portion of duty assigned them. Some of their goods have been shipped to this market, and are said to be of superior quality.—*Char. Cour.*

Banking Anecdote.—Before the commencement of the Revolutionary war, a well known and eccentric gentleman of this city, sold a handsaw to a neighbor for one dollar and fifty cents. A note was given for the amount, which note has been regularly renewed and the interest added annually, until within a few months past, when it was paid, and amounted to about fifty dollars. What other business will yield the same profit on the same capital!—*Prov. Jour.*

Funny Practice.—Physicians always insist upon a literal fulfilment of their prescriptions. Not long since a knight of the pill box in Rhode Island prescribed a plaster for a young man's *chest*. Enquiring afterward of the mother whether it had been done, she replied, having no *chest*, she had put it on his *trunk*! Behold! upon enquiry, she had plastered it upon the side of his *wooden ward-robe*.

Some idea of the health of N. Orleans may be formed when it is known that 700 deaths occurred in that city during the month of August, of which 500 were of yellow fever.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.

By the Steamer Florida, Capt. Nash, we yesterday received the East Florida Advocate of Saturday last, published at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

More Indian news.—A gentleman direct from Middle Florida informs us, that on the 29th ult. while a party of regulars stationed at a Fort near the Suwanee River, were engaged in building a bridge about two miles from the Fort, they were fired on by a party of Indians (the number our informant did not know) and six of their number killed. They were under the command of a Sergeant, who was among the slain. They were rallied by a private, and although inferior in point of numbers to their savage foe, succeeded in hunting the Indians back, and recovering their dead and wounded. Six of their number shouldered each a dead man, and retreated, the Indians pursuing and firing upon them.—They succeeded, however, in getting to the Fort, promptly returning the fire of the Indians the whole distance. The number of the regulars in this short but severe engagement, is said to have been very brave and soldier like. Three or four Indians were seen to fall, being borne off by their companions.

SING SING, SEPT. 10.—*Conspiracy to burn the Prison.*—One day last week, while the investigating committee were in Session, a plot to burn the Mount Pleasant State Prison was discovered, which, had it been carried into effect, might have proved fatal to every inmate of the prison just previous to the time of locking up the prisoners; and in the confusion that would naturally ensue, accomplish their object.

A convict in one of the shops was to furnish a convict in the hall with a skeleton key, by which he could attain access to the attic of the prison: the convict in the hall had prepared a good supply of combustible materials, and with these and a lamp he was to ascend the attic a little before night, fire them in such a manner that they would burn slowly, and then returning leave all fast behind him.

The calculations was, that the fire would be discovered just before the men would be locked up for the night, so that in the confusion they might cut the hose of the prison engine, (as had been done in a case of fire at the Auburn prison,) and with many others effect their escape. Had the whole of the diabolical plot succeeded, except that the fire should remain undiscovered until the prison was closed, it is altogether probable that every man confined there would have been smothered to death, as it would have been impossible for the keepers to rescue them.

We shudder when we think about the consequences that might have ensued, but for the timely disclosure of the horrid plot by a black boy who had been solicited to join in it. The fellow who was to execute the infernal deed has confessed his guilt, and says it was their intention, when the fire should break out, instead of assisting to extinguish the flames, to tear the prison down—as they have done at Auburn.—*Westchester Herald.*

Internal Improvements.—The subjoined is the system of 'Internal Improvement,' recommended by the Iowa Sun, and a very good system it is:

The system of 'Internal Improvement' we plead for, though attended with much toil and expense, will not require a State tax of a single cent, nor much, if any Legislation. It is pre-eminently a 'democratic' system; it is to be begun by the people and will be for the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, have it well prepared for planting, have his crops in seasonably, tend them well, keep down the weeds, see that his cattle and horses are fed and treated so as to make them thrive, keep his implements in order and place; for every father to rule his family well, govern his children, form their minds and manners by good instruction, train them up in the habits of industry, honesty, and sobriety, provide them with comfortable clothing, send them to school and pay for their tuition, and have a care to the company they keep; for every husband to treat his wife as a bosom companion; for every woman to love her husband, and try to prove a help meet to him, to keep from gossipping, to spin more stockings than street yarn, to keep the house tidy and the family clothing clean and well mended; for every damsel to keep all grease spots from her clothes, darn the heels of her stockings, remove bean catchers from her head, novels from her library, to do much with needles and store her head with useful ideas, for every young man do go decent, but to buy no better clothes than he can honestly pay for, work hard, behave courteously to others, especially to old men, to guard against self-importance and insolence, if much in company with ladies, to black his shoes, trim his hair, throw away his cigar and quid, tend preaching regularly, and hold his tongue if he cannot speak sensibly, and get married when he is twenty-five if he can find any one to have him; for magistrates to execute the laws; for tavern keepers to have better food than brandy; for towns to have clean streets and good side-walks, to remove every nuisance, and every thing injurious to health; favor good morals; for every district to support good schools. In fine, for it is impossible to enumerate all the objects embraced in our scheme, for every body to cease to do evil, learn to do well, attend church on the Sabbath, mind his own business, and take a newspaper.

As we predicted.—We learn of the Charleston Mercury, that the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company determined at the late annual meeting to stop *said road at Columbia*. Such an evidence of punic faith on the part of South Carolina, has excited feelings of bitterness in the other States interested, towards her. We learn that the debates in convention were tinctured with an acrimonious spirit.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. PRENTISS.

The distinguished orator, whose letter accepting his nomination for United States Senator from Mississippi, we published in our last, commenced his campaign in that State on the 31st ultimo, by a visit to Raymond Spring, in Hinds county. His reception by the people was enthusiastic, and his address on the occasion, if we may judge from the account of it given in the Raymond Times of the 2d instant, must have fully equalled any of his former efforts. No report of the speech was made, but the editors have preserved a few passages. One of them is an happy an exhibition of an argument in the form of a simile as we recollect ever to have seen. It seems that Mr. Prentiss's competitor, Mr. R. J. Walker, in a published letter had asserted that "the whole banking system," State as well as national, "is founded in fraud, because a bank 'promises to pay' more than it is able to do." Mr. Walker argued that as no bank can keep specie enough to redeem its issues, and yet be profitable to the stockholders, their "promises" are made in fraud, and the whole system is subversive of the interests of true religion. After reading from the letter, Mr. Prentiss referred to the spring of water on his right hand:

"Fellow citizens," said he, "you have a spring, whose gentle flow supplies the wants of your whole town. Have yourselves, your wives, and your little ones ever considered it to drink. True, it is a modest fountain—yet its steady current is more than sufficient for you. You know it—you have confidence in its ability to continue that supply. But suppose some one of your citizens, suspecting the inherent ability of your spring, should recommend a "run" upon it—and suppose every man of your town, with bucket in hand, should commence dipping therefrom to hoard up the precious fluid in his own private reservoir, would not the spring soon be drained, and, instead of pure water, would you not presently scrape up mud and filth? No, fellow citizens, you would not permit such madness. You would punish such an experimenter. Let the spring alone you would say—we have no fears of its exhaustion."

Mr. Prentiss availed himself quite effectively of the *argumentum ad hominem* by reading the following letter, which his opponent had written to Judge Black, of Mississippi, when the Judge was in the U. S. Senate:

NATCHEZ, MARCH 1, 1834.

DEAR SIR: As I promised at our parting to give you my views on any subject which might be interesting to your common constituents, I hasten to say that Mississippi will with great unanimity sustain you on the deposite question. In fact, the public voice loudly demands a restoration of the deposites, and the creating a bank to supply a general currency. A State bank can no more supply and govern the general currency, than a State Government can direct and control the affairs of the nation. Go on—your constituents are with you—the country must be relieved from the frightful scenes of distress which have visited us.

In haste, as the boat is leaving, yours truly,

R. J. WALKER.

"Yes, (said Mr. Prentiss,) the boat was leaving him then—the 'Democratic' boat; but he has since changed his mind; left the solid ground on which he then stood, and has again jumped on board the boat, ready to sail wherever the Missouri pilot steers, even though they all go to the bottom with the entire cargo.

"Mr. Prentiss referred to the charge made against the Whigs, that they had brought upon the country the numberless ill-contrived State institutions scattered over the land. This unjust and undeserved stigma was spoken of by the orator in a strain of lofty indignation and scorn, and gave rise to another metaphor of great beauty and force. He pictured before us a fine ship, riding gallantly over the seas with its joyous crew, when suddenly the commander cuts away her masts for fear of her sailing too fast. Down comes the whole of the rigging, covering the decks with a confused mass of fragments. In the mean time, a storm arises; the useless hull, an unwieldy thing, must be forsaken. The boats are manned. All those who happen to be friends of the commander get seats in the yawl, the jolly-boat, or the pinnace; while the rest of us, who have the misfortune to have differed from the commander about the propriety of cutting away the masts, must construct rude rafts and get ashore the best way we can. And now, (said Mr. Prentiss,) when there is some danger of the whole crew being swamped; when those in the boats and those clinging to the rafts are all likely to be swallowed up in the raging sea, upon which we have been thrown through the madness of the commander, we are to be blamed, forsooth, with having brought on these disasters! Was ever so reckless and unfounded a charge manufactured? To force the People to create those State institutions, and then blame them for creating them, is, indeed, adding insult to injury."

A Good Example.—The Emperor of China determined of possible to put a stop to the opium trade, which it appears has been carried on for a long time by English merchants, greatly to the injury of his subjects, having committed greater ravages upon health, morals, property, and lives in China, than ardent spirits have in this country, has finally empowered a man by the name of Lim to proceed to Canton, clothed with power adequate to any emergency. In order that he may be understood and properly appreciated, this man was furnished with an Imperial Seal, which invests its holder with all the despotic power of the Emperor, and which has been seldom entrusted to high officers of State. The following paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce, will enable our readers to judge as to the final result of the mission, which if fully carried into effect, as it no doubt will be, will prove a great blessing to the Chinese people.—"The amount of opium given up to the Chinese government was no less than 20,283 chests, valued at £3,000,000 sterling or near $15,000,000! This includes the opium belonging to the subjects or citizens of other nations than Great Britain, and we presume they made clean work. Both in a commercial and moral point of view, the event is of great importance. The next arrival from Canton will be awaited with much interest. The foreign residents appear to have been still in confinement at the date above mentioned."

Charlotte:

THURSDAY, October 10, 1839.

☞ *Errata.*—In the 2d column of "A Democrat" and 2d line from the top read "*latter*" for "*former*."

☞ *The Drought.*—We have been, for a number of weeks, afflicted by a Drought that is unprecedented in the memory of our oldest inhabitants. Many of the wells in our village have filled, and it is with difficulty that grinding can be done without going a considerable distance. And (as says the Greensborough Patriot,) "our streets are cut up to a perfect *chowder*. Our most peaceable citizens cannot avoid "kicking up a dust" wherever they walk out. The dust is on every thing and in every thing. It takes the *shine* out of a dandy, and makes him look like a miller before he can "ventilate his corporosity" a hundred yards. We eat dust, and drink dust, and wade through dust somewhere in the neighborhood of uncle Joe!" It is gratifying to us to be able to state that the Corn Crops, though considerably shortened by the drought, will be sufficiently abundant to meet the wants of the people. Our Cotton Crop no doubt falls short of the expectations of the planters, yet we have not heard much complaint from them.

From the extracts below, it will be seen that the drought is felt also in other States:

Extract of a letter, received from a Planter in Sumter District, dated Jamesville, Sept. 18, 1839:—"Our Cotton is nearly all open. Two months ago I calculated we would all make good crops of Cotton, but alas! such a drought as I have never seen has cut us off at least one-third. The water courses are dry, and we have to water our hogs and cattle at the wells, and this is the case as far as I have been up the country. All the Cotton blossoms and forms of four weeks past have entirely fallen off. I have about 16 bales picked out, which have had neither rain or nor dew on it."—*Chas. Cour.*

A letter to the Editors of the Courier from Marion Court House, S. C., dated 24th inst. says: "The long and still prevailing drought in the Pedee country, has blighted the prospects of the farmers to an extent unparalelled in the last thirteen years. The Cotton Crop has ceased to mature, and is now nearly fully blown—industrious farmers will soon have completed their harvest. Late corn, peas and potatoes are almost entirely blasted."

Drought in Georgia.—A letter dated Macon, Sept. 9, says: "We have had no rain here for six weeks. The wells are all drying up, and the water courses all over the country are also dry, and but one grist mill within hearing of this place that can do any grinding. The fine cotton prospect in this section is ruined."

Cotton Crop in Mississippi.—Letters from Mississippi under date of Sept. 6th, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, state that in the interior of that State, the Cotton Crop will not reach more than half what was at first anticipated by the planters. A drought for a month, and the ravages of the cut worm had completely blighted the prospects.

☞ *Sale of the Morus Multicaulis.*—As some of our readers are interested in the value of the Morus Multicaulis, we give below the result of a sale that lately took place at the Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, Pa. Most of the trees were purchased by individuals from other States—they averaged about three feet in height, and the sales amounted to about $73,000. The following is a catalogue of the trees and prices with the terms:

25,888 for St. Louis, at 30 cents per tree; 45,820 for do. at 37½ cts. 24,248 for Illinois, at 25 cts; 16,940 for do. at 32½ cts. 11,044 for Mobile, at 32½ cts.; 23,327 for do. at 30 cts. 13,453 for Illinois, at 27½ cts. 11,061 for Natchez, at 32½ cts. 11,275 for Galena, Ill. at 35 cts. 6,360 for Delaware, at 27½ cts. 10,555, at 30 cts; 12,131 for do. at 32½ cents. 10,795 at 37 cts. 12,102, at 25 cts. 4,810 at 32 1-8 cts. 900 at 22½ cts. 8,240, at 17½ cts.

Terms—$500 and under, cash; $500 to 1000 cash, 5 per cent. discount; $1000 to 2000, two years credit; $2000 to 4000, four years credit; over $4000, six years credit.

The credit payment to be secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate or other approved security, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash for all bills over $100.

The Hartford Courier states that the following sale of trees had been made within two weeks, viz: 20,000 in East Hartford, at 30 cents a tree; 50,000 in Wethersfield, at 30 cents; 13,000 in Glastenbury, at 40 cents; 2,000 in Berlin, at 37½ cents; and a gentleman in Farmington has paid 45 cents a tree for a lot. We learn that about 300,000 trees have actually been sold this season, in the vicinity of Hartford. Of these, 70,000 have been sold to go to Pennsylvania, 50,000 to Michigan, 90,000 to New Jersey, 50,000 to Massachusetts, and 40,000 to New York.

Lazy Club.—They have a "Lazy Club" in Buffalo. A member was expelled the other day for running down hill; and another for talking with a person in the street without leaning against a post.

We believe Charlotte can boast of such a 'club,' and we believe there is quite a stir among its members when a President is to be appointed, the laziest always having this honor conferred upon him. We have noticed that one of its members of an Alderman's rotundity, had worn his "unmentionables" threadbare by lolling being entirely too lazy to set upright. The President, who is fond of snuff, is too lazy to sneeze, this laborious job being performed for him by proxy.

We have also a "*laughing club*," which we wager can bear the palm from any other club that can be started.

☞ We were informed the other day, that on the 26th ult. 20 hands on the plantation of the Rev. John Williamson, picked out 2048 lbs. of seed cotton—5 of the hands were under 15—one hand picked 155 lbs. Can any one about here beat this. This is considered good for this country—but to show the difference between this State and Alabama and Mississippi we give the following paragraph:

Best this side Cuba.—At Poplar Hill plantation, the residence of Samuel Scott, Esq. a negro man named Manuel, on the 13th ult. picked 403 pounds cotton—another named George, picked on the same day, 340, pounds; and a negro boy named Solomon, only twelve years of age, picked 250 pounds. This want to last in long days.—*Pee Dee Adv.*

From the Portsmouth (Va.) Times.

The Whigs of Massachusetts recently held a Convention in Worcester, at which nearly one thousand persons attended—Among them were the *Elite* of the Whig party in the State. Messrs. Baker Borrell, of Nantucket, and Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, were appointed constitutional delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. The following resolution is that of the whole which most interests Whigs beyond the limits of the State:

"*Resolved*, That in the present position of the Whig party of the country, the Whigs of Massachusetts, entertaining the highest respect for all the candidates that have been named—laying aside all preferences, and presuming to make no independent nominations of their own, solely reiterating their determination to stand by the selection that shall be made by the National Convention at Harisburg, in December next, whether that selection be HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, or WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, or any other distinguished Whig—*and do most urgently, yet respectfully, suggest to that Convention, in making that selection, to consider only who will most conciliate the Whig party of the country—unite their strength—and achieve their common and glorious object.*"

The Gunpowder Plot.—The Van Buren Press, finding that the scheme of McElwee and his associates, deliberately entered into, to murder a thousand good Citizens, is exciting universal indignation and horror, now pretend that the whole "affair was but a joke!" Mr. McElwee (says they) was only amusing himself at the expense of Col. Pleasanton!—This is indeed, a poor *ruse* to cover the atrocity of the plot. Amusement! A joke!

"Aye, heaven and earth do cry impossible,
The shuddering angels round the Eternal throne,
Veiling themselves in glory, shriek impossible,
But Hell doth know it true."

Raleigh Register.

Rogue Caught.—The St. Louis Papers mention the arrest in that City of a Rogue who had absconded from Mississippi, under the following circumstances:

Thomas Dwight, a receiving Stage Agent in the employment of P. B. Stark, & Co. at Columbus, Miss. sometime in the month of July last, absconded with $15,000 of the Company's money, consisting principally of Post Notes of the Union (Miss.) Bank. After leaving Columbus, Dwight went to the Union Bank at Jackson, and purchased a check on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, for 2,800 dollars. He then proceeded to Lexington, Miss., where he was lost track of. A few days since he arrived in this city, direct from Chicago, having been to the Canadas, and we suppose, was returning home by the "Northern route." Answering to the description of Thos. Dwight which was in an advertisement of Starke & Co., our officers and some other citizens arrested him on Saturday evening at the Theatre. He called himself *Desitt*. On examining his trunk 9,450 dollars of Union money was found. Yesterday he underwent examination, which resulted in holding him to bail in the sum of 10,000 dollars—not finding which, he was committed. Dwight is a native of Connecticut, and by profession a carriage maker, at which business he was engaged for many years in Augusta, Ga. He was also a resident, for sometime, in Columbia, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., at which latter place he failed in business. He is about 40 years of age—a very gentlemanly appearing and apparently an intelligent man.

An affray took place at Edention, in this State, a few days since, which nearly resulted in the death of Mr. Bland, Postmaster and Editor of the Edenton Gazette. The facts are said to be these: Mr. Bland was engaged opening the mail with closed doors, when Benbury demanded admittance, which was refused by the Postmaster; he then broke open the door, and entered by force. Mr. Bland attempted to put him out, when he was stabbed through the body. Mr. Bland has a wife with six children, who are dependant on his exertion. Benbury has a wife and four children also, to lament his rash and brutal actions. He has been arrested, and is now in Jail.—*Raleigh Register.*

Destructive Fires.—There was a great Fire at New York on the 23d of September, in which there were three Churches and the National Theatre consumed. The walls of the Churches are left, but the interiors were consumed. The Churches thus burnt were the French Episcopal Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Zion's African Episcopal Church. On the Theatre there was an insurance in England of $40,000 and in New York $15,000.—Mr. Wallack paid $10,000 rent per annum. The amount of property destroyed is over $250,000, perhaps $300,000. The insurance companies in New York, own to the loss of about $53,000.

A Fire also occurred at Philadelphia, on the 27th of September, which consumed the large Calico Factory belonging to Mr. Paul K. Hubbs, situated near the Navy Yard, known as the Mulhausen Works, together with considerable machinery, a vast amount of finished and unfinished stuffs, three or four buildings, and about a hundred feet of Mr. Thomas's Rope Walk. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000—the greater portion of which will be sustained by Mr. Hubbs, there being at the time about 90,000 dollars worth of work nearly or quite finished in the factory, and but about 20,000 dollars insured. The works have been in operation two years, and employed nearly an hundred men, most of whom are unfortunately thrown out of employ by this disaster.—*ib.*

TALLAHASSEE, SEPT. 21.—Governor Call left this city on Monday last on a visit to the camps of the several companies under his direction, with the intention we learn of visiting a few Indian towns supposed to be on this side of the Suwannee.—His force will probably number two hundred and fifty men. If he falls in with the Indians, the troops will doubtless give a good account of themselves. The surprisal and capture of the Indians this side the Suwannee, would weaken their confidence and cause them to retire to the East. We shall hear in a few days the result of the expedition.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty, in person, on the 27th of August, to Thursday, the 24th of October next.

Many changes had occurred in the Ministry. Mr. Rice had resigned his station as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Baring. Mr. R. Gordon succeeds Mr. Baring as under Secretary of the Treasury. Lord Harwick had resigned his post as Secretary of War. Mr. Shiel succeeds Mr. Poulett Thomson as Vice President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Thomson is appointed Governor General of the Canadas, and was soon to leave England to enter upon the duties of his office. Lord John Russell retires from the Home Department, in which he is succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby: Lord John becoming Colonial Secretary. Mr. Labouchere was appointed President of the Board of Trade.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, Sept. 2.—The demand for Cotton has been to a fair extent during this week, but has been very freely supplied by holders of American, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ¼d. per lb. from last week's quotations. Egyptian continues in demand and supports former rates. Brazil is scarce and commands very full prices. Surat is in good demand, and has advanced ½d. per lb. on last week's rates.

The sales of the week amount to 33,840 bales, including 1500 American on speculation, and 2500 American, 360 Pernam, 150 Maranham, and 1000 Surat, for export. 100 bags Sea Island and 500 Stained are announced for auction on Friday.

310 Sea Island, 19d a 24d; 40 Stained do, 6½ a 14; 6840 Upland, 6¼ a 8½; 2190 Mobile, &c. 6¼ a 8; 15,710 New Orleans, 6¼ a 9¼; 760 Egyptian, 11¼ a 13.

The business to-day amounts to 3000 bales, all to the trade, except 200 American, for export, and consists of 400 Brazils at 9d to 10½d, and the remainder American. There is no change in prices, though the market is dull.

Taken on speculation this year	bales	219,190
Ditto in 1838	"	93,400
Stock in Liverpool 31st December 1838		248,340
Ditto in 1837		170,800
Decrease of imports this year compared with the same date in 1838		286,418
Decrease of stock		2300
Decrease of quantity taken for consump'n		212,200

COMPUTED STOCKS.

August the 30th, 1839	517,200
Same period in 1838	508,700

Daring Outrage.—On the night of the 15th inst., near the Sound in Onslow county, Mr. Loftin Quinn was attacked by a stout negro man, dragged from his horse, beaten, robbed, tied to his cart, and threatened with instant death if he made any noise. The daring scoundrel then took Mr. Quinn's mare from his cart, mounted her, and left his victim bound on the road. Providence, the avenger of wrong and injustice, directed the steps of the robber to Newbern where he turned his stolen mare loose on the street, and attempted to obtain a passage for the north. In the mean time the news of the outrage reached this place, a handbill was posted, describing the fellow and his act; and ere twenty-four hours had elasped he was safely lodged in jail, where he now is. We learn that he committed a more recent outrage on a citizen of Wilmington, and that the authorities of that town have offered $400 for his apprehension.—He was on board a vessel when taken.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Kidnappers Caught.—In our last we advertised two men named *Smith*, who were suspected of having stolen and carried off a mulatto girl named Betsy Godett. A letter from a gentleman in Chatham County, to G. S. Attmore, Esq., announces the capture and commitment of one of the fellows. The girl had left the Smiths, and thrown herself on the protection of a citizen of that county, when she discovered their base designs. They advertised her as a runaway slave, and thus committed themselves. We hope they will be brought back and punished with the utmost rigour of the law.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, made an excursion down Boston Harbor on Thursday, in the revenue cutter Hamilton, for the purpose of examining the fortifications. He was accompanied by Gov. Everett, Gen. Dearborn, Col. Thayer, Col. Bomford, Major Townsend, Capt. Crossman, Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Osgood, Mr. Webber, of the Ordnance Department, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York. At George's Island, the party were entertained by Col. Thayer with a sumptuous repast, and returned to the city in the evening.—*N. Y. Express.*

Would it not be good policy in the Whigs to permit Van Buren to put the Sub-Treasury and his faithful trustees of the public revenue into immediate operation? We are inclined to answer in the affirmative. Give them full scope for a year or two, and we will wager Wamba's cap and bells against Amos Kendall's conscience—a hundred per cent against us—that an impoverished people and heavy taxes will soon settle the matter.—*Newbern Spectator.*

We are rejoiced to believe, from an article in the Knoxville Register, that neither Judge White nor Mr. Foster will resign their seats in the Senate, until they are officially informed by the Legislature that their sentiments are not in accordance with the sentiments of the people. This course is due to themselves and to the party with which they are connected. It will make the *spoils men* too the mark, and present a tangible issue for the sovereign arbitrament of the people.—*Richmond Whig.*

Fraudulent Note.—The Norfolk papers state, that there has been put in circulation in that Borough a note for five dollars, purporting to be issued by the *Commercial Bank of Baltimore*, and signed by John McKim, as President, and Chas. Pleasants, Jr. Cashier; letter A, No. 371; date November 20, 1838. It has a steamboat for its vignette. There is no such Bank, and it would be well to look closely at the name of the Baltimore Banks inscribed on the notes.—*Balt. Pat.*

Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation in relation to the border troubles between that state and Iowa, directing the militia to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action, and orders the enforcement of the laws of Missouri within the disputed territory.—*Alex. Gaz.*

DIED

In this County, on 25th ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN M'COY, aged about 63 years.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 2.

Brandy, Peach,	35 a 50	Feathers,	40
do Apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	30 a 40
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	87½ a 93
Corn,	75 a 80	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	81 a 81½	Whiskey,	40
Flour,	6¼ a 5	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—SEPTEMBER 27.

Bacon,	11 a 15	Iron,	6¾ a 6½
Beeswax,	22 a 24	Lard,	12½ a 15
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	3¾ a 5½
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	87½ a 90	Salt, in sacks,	a 93
Flour,	5¾ a 6	do bushel,	81 a
Feathers,	40 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—SEPTEMBER 28.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	90 a 81
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	96 a 7
Butter, country,	18 a 25	do English,	85 a 6
Cotton,	00 a 00	Lard,	12 a 15
Mackerel,	810 a 18	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	5½ a 6½	do. N. O.	50 a 60

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 1.

Bacon,	8 a 15	Lard,	12 a 13½
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. I	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 18	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	9 a 10	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	10 a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	94½ a 94½
Corn,	00 a 00	Salt, sacks,	81½ a 810
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10½
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Loaf and Lump	17 a 14
do N. O.	43 a 44	Teas,	18 a 91½

Exchange at sight, on the North, 1 per cent. pre.; 30 days 0 pr ct pre.; 60 days, 0 pr ct dis.

Bank Checks on the North 3 pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 1 pr ct discount.

Interior Georgia Bank Notes 2½ pr ct dis: Savannah 1 pr ct dis; Augusta 1 pr ct discount.

O Yes! O Yes!! O Yes!!!

THE subscriber has on hand a number of Notes and Accounts due on and before the first day of January, 1839, for which he must have the money. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. A. JOHNSTON.

Oct. 8, 1839. 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the subscriber as a Collecting Officer, are requested to come forward and settle between now and the October Court, or at Court, as I intend leaving the State. Also, those indebted to me are requested to settle by that time, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

M. H. CANNON.

Oct. 3, 1839. 1w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 5th of November next, all the property belonging to the estate of Hugh Harris, dec'd. consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Hay and COTTON,

HORSES,
CATTLE,
Hogs and
SHEEP.

—ALSO—

One Road Wagon and Geering,
One Gig and Harness,
One yoke of Oxen and Cart,
One set of Blacksmith Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

besides a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

NEIL M. STITT, Admr.

Oct. 9, 1839. 16

N. B. All those indebted to the estate of the deceased, by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and make payment to the subscriber immediately, as long indulgence will not be given. Also, those having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte,

7 or 8 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

A new set of Cast Mill Irons,

AND A

MILCH COW,

the property of Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

P. C. CALDWELL, Admr.

Oct. 5, 1839. 15

TO PRINTERS.

THE following REDUCED PRICES will hereafter be charged for Printing Types purchased at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundary, No. 13 Chambers street, and No. 3 City Hall Place:

Pica,	38	cents a pound.
Small Pica,	40	do.
Long Primer,	42	do.
Bargeois,	46	do.
Brevier,	54	do.
Minion,	66	do.
Nonpareil,	84	do.
Agate,	100	do.
Pearl,	140	do.

Ornamental Letter and other Type in proportion.

These are the prices on a credit of six months; but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore, make a discount of 5 per cent for New York acceptances at 90 days, and 10 per cent. for cash.

We have recently added to our former extensive assortment, seventy-five different kinds and sizes of Ornamental Letter, embracing Condensed, Extra Condensed, Extended, Outline, Shaded, Ornamental, modern thin faced Black, &c.; 100 new Flowers, and a great variety of Ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely an unrivalled one.

We also furnish every article that is necessary in a Printing Office.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who will publish this advertisements three times before the first of November, 1839, sending us one of the publications, will receive payment when they purchase from the Foundary four times the amount of their bill. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

Sept. 24, 1839. 13

SILK WORM EGGS for Sale, of the Two crop white, warranted genuine of this years production. $1 per thousand or $20 per oz.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 29, 1839. 4tm

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.